





## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

## SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS,  
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

## AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co.'s  
LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

## CLARETS.

## MEDOC.

Per Case, Pints.....\$5.50  
Per Case, Quarts.....\$5.00

## ST. GERMAIN.

Per Case, Pints.....\$7.50  
Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.00

## ST. ESTEPHE.

Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.50

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WATSON'S

IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE  
Is Distinguished by a White Label in addition  
to the Red One which States that

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE  
Is miscible in Water in all proportions.

## ITS MISCELLANEOUSITY IN WATER

Combined with its Agreeable and Refreshing  
odour, will Commend it to the Public for General  
Use, as it is an Elegant, Agreeable, and Perfect  
Disinfectant for Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Bath-  
rooms and all necessary vessels therein. For all  
purposes it should be diluted freely with Water.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

As a Safeguard in visiting—

A little sprinkled on the handkerchief or  
cotton wool and kept in front of the nose and  
mouth in infected rooms or in passing through  
infected districts is strongly recommended.

For washing the face and hands—A tea-  
spoonful to a gallon of water.

For the Bath—A table-spoonful or less.

For Sick-rooms and Bed-rooms—A tea-  
spoonful or more distributed in saucers round  
the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.

For Sprinkling or Spray—A wine-glassful to  
a pint of water.

## AS A MOUTH WASH

A few drops in a tumbler of water.

## FOR WASHING DOGS.

A table-spoonful to a bucket of water.

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE  
Converts the waste of bath water into a Valuable  
Disinfectant, which in passing through the down-  
spouts and stretch-traps destroys mosquito germs  
and removes bad smells. Its use in the bath  
has a most beneficial effect on the skin and  
greatly reduces the risk of infection.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1894.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

LONDON, July 21st.  
THE SEVENTH RENEWAL OF THE ECLIPSE  
STAKES, of 10,000 sovs.; the second horse to  
receive 500 sovs., the nominator of the winner  
500 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the  
stakes: for then three and four years old;  
three year olds to carry 8st 8lb, four, 6st 6lb;  
mares and geldings allowed 3lb; any winner  
of a weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race value  
500 sovs. to carry 4lb, of 1,000 sovs. 7lb, of the  
Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris,  
or any weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race  
value 4,000 sovs. 10lb extra; Eclipse Stakes  
Course (about one mile and a quarter).—218  
sovs. 6s of whom pay to sovs. each. Closed  
July 23, 1894.

Mr. McCalmont's Isinglass, b.c. by Isonomy  
—Deadlock.....T. Loates  
Lord Roseberry's Lady, b.c. by Hampton—  
Illuminata.....J. Watts  
Mr. C.D. Rose's Ravensbury, b.c. by Isonomy  
—Pondent.....M. Cannon

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.  
The Government propose to also bring forward  
the Equalisation London Rates, the Scotch Local  
Government and several minor bills.

## WELL MERITED PUNISHMENT.

The anarchist who fired at Signor Crispi, has  
been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

## THE KOREAN TROUBLE.

(Special to N. C. Daily News.)

CHEMULPO, July 16th.  
Japan refuses the intervention of Russia.  
The Chinese are fortifying their position at  
Ahan.

Cheumulpo, 17th July, 7.10 p.m.  
An aggravated assault was committed on  
Sunday at Seoul by Japanese soldiers on the  
British Consul-General, Mr. C. T. Gardner,  
C.M.G., and Mrs. Gardner. Thirty British  
“blue jackets” have been sent to Seoul to act as  
Legation guard.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Times correspondent at Chemulpo states  
that there is fresh trouble in the locality of the  
recent rising in Korea, owing to a number of  
Christians having been killed and the French  
soldiers sent to their protection. It is further stated that  
gunboats have been sent for their protection.  
The Russian Press states that it is the common  
interest of Great Britain and Russia to prevent  
war between China and Japan, but that Russia  
will be prejudiced if the Korean difficulty is  
settled by the intervention of Great Britain alone.

SEOUL, July 17th, 5.25 p.m.

The British Consul, Mr. C. T. Gardner, Mrs.  
Gardner, and Mr. H. H. Fox, Legation assistant,  
were violently assaulted by Japanese troops on  
Sunday afternoon. Mr. Gardner was struck  
and, with Mr. Fox, was dragged for a con-  
siderable distance by strongly excited troops.  
Mrs. Gardner's sedan chair was stopped, surrounded,  
and pushed into the ditch beside the public road  
by Japanese troops. No arrests have been  
offered.

## THE SINEWS OF WAR.

PEKING, July 18th, 6.45 a.m.

Six million taels have been ordered to be sent  
by the Board of Revenue as first instalment to  
Viceroys Li, Tientsin.

It is rumoured that if necessary the Birthday  
celebrations will be cut down by one-half, or  
fifteen million taels, at the special wish of the  
Empress Dowager.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The disabled steamer *Faaling* left Passet Bay  
on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., in tow of the  
*Hoihow*, bound for Shanghai.

Irene—I've read so often about stag parties.  
What is a stag party?  
Laura—Don't you know? It's a party where  
they are all male devils.

The British steamer *Canton*, from Shanghai via  
Sewell, reports that the passed a four-masted  
ship near Heasch, supposed to be the *Sikurhorn*,  
bound south.

We are informed by the Agent of the Messageries  
Maritimes Co. that the steamer *Salante*, with  
the next French mail, left Saigon for this port  
at 2 p.m. on Saturday last.

A PRINCESS Galtzen, in lights and spancels, is  
a bareback rider in French circus. A Prince  
Krapotkin is a cabman in Moscow. Prince  
Soltykoff is a porter in a St. Petersburg meat  
market. Prince Dolgorouki is singing in con-  
certs in America. A Prince Eulstoft is serving a  
sentence of penal servitude for stealing. On the  
whole the Russian Princes seem to be actually  
working.

At the Police Court this morning the re-hearing  
of the assault case, J. Onorio v. M. Vos, was  
commenced before Mr. Hastings. Mr. C. Ewen  
appeared for the complainant, and Mr. J. J.  
Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. J. Grist (Mr.  
C. D. Wilkinson's office) was for the defendant.  
Mr. Francis urged that as the complainant's  
solicitor concurred with him as regards the  
excessive punishment of the defendant, he (his  
Worship) should inflict a fine instead of sending  
the defendant to three weeks' imprisonment.  
Considerable discussion ensued between the  
Bench and the Bar, and Mr. Hastings ultimately  
reserved his decision until Wednesday forenoon.

OUR Chungking correspondent, writing on the  
2nd inst., says the *China Gazette* of July 17th,  
tells us that Mr. Jensen, the telegraph engineer  
in the employment of the Chinese at Yunnan-fu,  
leaves there for Teng Yeh-tung in September  
to construct the Chinese line on from that point  
and connect it with the British wire, which is  
now in working order up to Fort Nampong, the  
frontier station on the Kachin hills. There are  
about 70 English miles to be laid in order to  
effect the junction, 50 over level road down the  
valley of the Taping River, (a large tributary of  
the Irrawaddy) and about 20 miles over the  
Kachin hills, from Manwyne to Fort Nampong.  
The line through to Burma will probably be  
in working order early next year.

YACOBBI EBRABIM is the euphonious appellation  
of a Mahomedan clerk employed in Mr. C. D.  
Wilkinson's office who committed suicide last  
Saturday night by taking an overdose of opium.  
The unfortunate man, who was 24 years of age  
at the time of his death, was in the enjoyment of  
fair health and in good spirits up to noon on  
Saturday, none of his friends having the slightest  
idea that there was anything wrong with him.  
About 8 p.m., however, he was very much  
the worse for liquor in the house of his  
father, a Chinese beauty, whose mother,  
it is said, ordered him out of the house  
but, at the request of the deceased, sent  
one of her children out to procure him some  
opium. The man swallowed the opium drug as  
soon as it was handed to him and left the house  
saying he would never return. He returned  
to his lodgings immediately, where he was found  
in his bed dead yesterday morning. Truly,  
Cupid's dart is answerable for a vast amount of  
misery, as those who have lived long in the  
Gorgeous East know full well.

We understand that the police are busily engaged  
at present in tracing the authors of a dastardly  
outrage perpetrated near the brickworks factory,  
Yan-mai-tai, about 9 o'clock last Saturday night.  
The victim, according to report, was a middle-  
aged woman, the wife of a Chinese artisan, who  
states that while walking past the Whitefield  
Barracks she was suddenly surrounded by a  
number of Indian warriors (believed to be  
privates of the Hongkong Regiment) who  
dragged her from the road into some bushes and  
committed an indecent assault upon her.  
In a fainting condition the unfortunate woman  
ultimately reached a Kowloon ferry launch,  
where she told the whole story to her fellow  
passengers. It is to be earnestly hoped the police  
will succeed in ridding the refuse to earth,  
and that the military authorities will do their  
utmost to assist the police in bringing the delin-  
quents to justice without delay. The men who  
have been victims being unable to identify  
the men should not be an insupportable barrier,  
as it too often is in Hongkong, to the detection  
of such dangerous criminals.

FOUR good reasons for being an I.O.G.T. man:  
the head is clearer, the heart better, the heart  
is lighter, and one's purse is heavier.

A STRONG sign of peace, says the *China Gazette*  
of July 17th, is given today in the marked  
revival of trade between this port and Japan,  
and shipments of cargo, which have been  
suspended for a considerable time, have now  
been resumed.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de*  
*Janeiro*, with mails, &c., which left Hongkong  
on June 20th for San Francisco, via Amoy,  
Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and  
Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the  
21st inst.

THE *N. C. Daily News* of the 18th inst. says  
that the latest news from Hankow with reference  
to the burning of the gun factory at Hanyang is  
that the damage done is not nearly so great as  
at first reported, and that T.S. 300,000 will be  
ample to put the place in order again.

A SPECIAL meeting of licensing justices was  
held in the Justice's Room at the Magistracy  
this forenoon, Capt. Hastings, Police Magistrate,  
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A NEW fire alarm system (an American shipping  
company v. v. v.) has been invented for vessels  
by Mr. Lewis G. Rowland. The invention is an  
electrical alarm system adjusted so as to give  
alarm at a distance of temperature, pressure,  
density, Fahrenheit, and by means of electrical  
action communicate to an annunciator in a  
central and frequented part of the ship. The  
annunciator-box is so arranged that those in  
charge may test the batteries and circuits to see  
if they are free from “grounds,” “short circuits”  
and “broken lines,” and if any do exist to  
indicate their location and the cause of trouble.

The annunciator immediately upon the breaking  
out of a fire, indicates the compartment in which  
the fire is burning, the nature of the fire, and  
by the ringing of a bell, the latter to notify  
those in charge that there is an incident, fire.  
The system is intended especially for vessels  
carrying cargo, including inflammable materials,  
such as cotton, oil, resinous substances,  
etc. It is manufactured by the Marine Universal  
Fire Alarm Company of 925, Chestnut street,  
Philadelphia.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent favours our  
Shanghai contemporary the *China Gazette* with  
this choice morsel:—The Chairman of the  
Great Northern Telegraph Company (Mr.  
Teigen) at the jubilee banquet of that enterprise  
at Copenhagen in May last, referred to the  
foreigners in the employ of the Chinese  
Telegraph Administration as “snakes who had  
sneaked into their (the Northern Co's) paradise,”  
a paradise of their own making with a healthy  
monopoly and high rates. These “snakes”  
have, however, been very useful to the  
mercantile community in general, by first  
proving to their employers that cheap  
rates are not only necessary, but also profitable,  
and secondly by persuading their employers to  
keep rates low, despite all threats and  
entreaties of interested parties. The last attempt  
to force rates up has just been defeated. As you  
know both companies joined hands and sent  
their agents up to Tientsin the other day to  
bombard the headquarters of the Administration  
with heavy artillery. But the base from which  
they wished to commence operations was a \$3  
tariff to Europe from Hongkong, Amoy,  
Foochow and Shanghai, as well as higher  
Coast rates. The Chinese Administration has  
decided to resist the Administration *in toto*. From  
this we infer that the latter will not listen to any  
tempter whose proposals rest on higher rates  
either with Europe or upon the coast, even if the  
bait is sugared with a return commission in  
cash from the Cable Companies. It is, I think,  
to be presumed now that the Chinese Telegraph  
authorities mean stick and honest business,  
combined with a wish to keep down rates to  
the advantage of the mercantile community and  
the profit of the Administration. Your readers may  
thank the Administration that they have not to-  
day to face a \$3 rate to Europe which was the  
Cable Companies' pretty little programme lately  
carried for approval to Tientsin and ignominiously  
rejected.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co.'s market report,  
dated Saigon, 14th July, contains the follow-  
ing:—Rice: Our market has recently  
advanced during the month and still continues  
to rise. This is to be accounted for  
partly by a falling off in supplies, which it is  
feared may shortly become more marked.  
Supplies of grain are at an average of 30,000,000  
piculs daily. Rates are pretty steady, and gold  
work is increasing. We quote to-day for:  
No. 1 (white milled) \$2.80, No. 2 (white milled)  
\$2.20 to 25c. (cargo) \$1.90 to 30c. per cent.  
(cargo) \$1.85. Tonnage is freights, after hav-  
ing kept on quietly for half a month, have  
lately shown more life, though rates have not  
materially advanced. Hongkong—The epidemic  
in Hongkong and the rigorous quarantine here  
still seriously interfere with business. A great  
number of the regular traders, and monthly  
traders are engaged for the North, and only a  
few of them continue the unprofitable business  
at 14 and 14 1/2 cents. Latterly, some Chinese  
who are still under contracts and in want of  
tonnage, have been obliged to improve their  
offers, 15 to 15 1/2 cents having been obtained  
for a few boats, according to size, and one  
steamer has been to have got 16 1/2 cents  
per picul at the time of writing, however,  
rates have been slack again a little, and we  
quote 14 1/2 cents to-day. Singapore—The  
Equity remains steady at 15 cents, and the  
factory, though moderate, business is being done.  
S. a-baya—Rates are lower again, though  
some enquiry is being kept up at 35 to 34 cents.  
Better business is expected for August and  
September. Philippines—Business is being  
done, but is not so brisk as in the past. En-  
quiry is being kept up at 35 to 34 cents.  
Japan—China are expected to come forward  
again, as soon as the Korean difficulty is settled,  
25 cents is offered to-day. For Amoy and  
Swatow, nothing doing.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City  
Hall Museum for the week ended, July 22nd,  
are:—Europeans, 91; Chinese, 471; total 564.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* of July 17th says:—  
In our report of the destruction of the  
City Hall Museum for the week ended, July 22nd,  
are:—Europeans, 91; Chinese, 471; total 564.

“The medicinal value of apples is not half  
appreciated,” says an eminent medical authority.  
To many of our habits who live are  
sluggish the acids of the apple serve to eliminate  
from the body noxious matters, which, if retained,  
would make the brain heavy and dull or  
bring about jaundice, skin eruptions and kindred  
evils. The malleic acid of ripe apples, raw or  
cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky  
matter engendered by eating too much meat.  
It is also true that such ripe fruit as the apple,  
pear, and plum, taken without sugar, diminish  
the acidity of the stomach rather than provoke it, as  
is popularly but erroneously supposed. Their  
juices are converted into alkaline carbonate,  
which tend to counteract acidity.

EVERYTHING is comparatively quiet, writes the  
Chemulpo correspondent of the *N. C. Daily*  
*News* on the 9th inst. In answer to Oler's  
ulterior, the Korean King declared Korea an  
independent State. It is reported that a good  
authority that the King intended to Li Hong-  
chang for a while, and Li Hong-chang said he  
would do so for the present. There are now  
10,000 Japanese troops in the country, and to-  
morrow ten transports are expected with troops  
and stores. Kim Kachin, formerly Korean  
representative in Japan and very pro-Japanese,  
has been promoted. The general impression  
seems to be that China is not prepared for war,  
but will fight as soon as prepared. At any rate  
the Japanese seem to be waiting for the  
Chinese to make the first move. There is now some talk  
of marching to Peking.

COOKING, writes an authority on the subject, is  
in reality a partial digestion of food previous to  
its introduction into the stomach. It is employed  
by man alone, and distinguishes him from all  
other creatures. Many articles used as food  
are entirely indigestible in a raw state. Some  
of the most nourishing of them are actually  
harmful if eaten uncooked. Cooking, to be  
esteemed as science, must be performed in such  
a way as to render the raw products of the earth  
as easily digestible as possible. By virtue of  
such preparation the system is supplied with  
the greatest amount of nourishment for the  
least expenditure of vital energy in the  
various processes of the digestive chemistry. But  
good cooking must not only render food digesti-  
ble; it must make it at the same time palatable.  
Every physician recognizes the necessity of  
combining the patient with food that  
“tastes good.” The degree of health enjoyed by  
the family may often be credited to the intelligent  
interest exercised in the kitchen in favour of good,  
wholesome food. It is not too much to say  
that an accomplished cook may justly be proud  
of an art which so closely affects the health and  
well-being of the household.

At a meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council  
held on the 19th inst., the following minutes  
were ordered to be published:—  
“*Precautions against Plague*—Mr. Dallas  
submitted the following return of native passengers  
that have arrived during the past few weeks  
from Hongkong and Canton.

June 6th pers s. Fushun..... 137  
“ 20th “ Kwanglee “ 34  
July 3rd “ Fushun..... 233  
Total..... 404

These steamers all belong to the China  
Merchants' S. N. Co., and the Board notes  
with regret that whilst the Foreign Steamer  
Companies have co-operated with the Shanghai  
Authorities in their endeavour to prevent importation  
of cases of plague, by stopping their native  
passenger traffic, the China Merchants' S. N.  
Co., have deliberately refused to pursue a like  
sequence of policy, and have, in consequence,  
been decided to again resume the traffic. In  
view of this, and of the fact that the Hongkong  
Government has prolonged the plague proclamation  
for a further period of one month, the Board  
is of opinion that precautionary measures should  
not be relaxed for the present.

A GOOD story is told of W. Mitchell, the well-  
known landlord player, which will be repeating.  
When the Sheffield “Lancet” was comparatively  
new to the public, and had only just come to  
reside in the metropolis, he used to frequent a  
room where a deal of pool-playing went on, and  
for some little time got enough to keep the  
pot boiling. One evening he went in very  
early. No one was in the room, the gas  
being turned down low, and the marker having  
gone to his tea, to amuse himself Mitchell  
began knocking the balls about, playing with  
himself, just for the sake of practising with it.  
Very shortly a dark shape loomed in, and  
after watching Billy make a few strokes, and  
imagining he was sure prey, he started to play  
him a game. His challenge accepted, the play  
began, and the Sheffielder, tumbling a bit to  
how the “sharp” had been deceived, commenced  
the game with his left hand, but did not know  
that his opponent was actually a left-handed  
player, who, thinking he had even then a bit up  
his sleeve, was playing right-handed.  
“But you a sovereign,” said the sharp.  
“Yes,” said “Sweet William.”  
Under the cramped circumstances of either  
man's play (though each was ignorant of the  
other's duplicity) a keen struggle resulted, and  
both being chary of exposing their “hands,”  
they reached “72” all, at which stage of the  
game the “sharp” left his antagonist a double  
bank, off which he failed to score, but making  
up his mind that at his next go he would  
play with his proper hand—his left—and finish  
the game. He had not the opportunity, as  
Mitchell went out, using his left all the while.  
“But you double or quits and an extra pool?”  
cried the disappointed one, somewhat pettily.  
“Oh! I very well,” responded the winner, and  
the second game began. Mitchell got to 61 to  
the other man's 49, when the latter, dreading he  
might again be beaten, said—  
“I think I'll try this hand for a change.”  
“You'll lose,” said the sharp, and see how that  
went.”  
Then, after a break of 44, thus get-  
ting within seven points of the game, as he  
knew, Mitchell looked at him with a smile.  
“Changing hands seems to have brought you  
luck,” he said idly. “I'll try a change as well.”  
Setting the action to the word, he took up his  
cue—the time in his right, and to him the proper  
hand—and went out.  
The feelings of the loser can better be  
imagined than described.

OSCAR WILDE on women:—“I like to detect  
intelligence in men; I don't like to find it in  
women. Their mission to life is to be beautiful  
—that's all.

Winks—“What has become of that son of  
yours who was going to set the world on fire one  
of these days?”  
Blinks—“He has gone into the ice business.”

EXCAVATIONS in Babylon have lately brought to  
light a number of bricks, the stamps on which  
prove them to be at least 4,000 years old. They  
appear to be as good now as when they were  
first baked.

In obedience to orders from Governor Shao, of  
Formosa, says the *N. C. Daily News* of  
July 16th, a recruiting agency was started on  
Friday last at Macchiang, outside the South  
gate of the native city of Shanghai by General  
Chih, especially deputed to come to Shanghai  
from Formosa for the purpose. Already 650  
men, natives of Shanghai, Chihli, and Hunan,  
have been booked, and will be sent on at once to  
Taichew. It is intended to increase the troops  
in Formosa by 1,000 men. As for General Chih  
himself, he has already started for Hunan, his  
native province, for the purpose of getting  
together his old veterans, who served under him  
during the Nienfei and Mohammedan rebellions  
in the Great Northwest. A proclamation calling  
upon natives of the Hokuang, Liangkang, and  
Hunan and Shantung provinces to enlist is  
already posted about the native city here.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN CRIMINAL SESSION.

(Before Mr. E. J. Aikroyd, Acting Chief  
Justice.)

July 23rd.

## ALLEGED BRIBERY.

A Chinaman charged with attempting to  
bribe some soldiers engaged in the cleaning  
operations in China-town was discharged with-  
out trial by request of the Acting Attorney  
General, who stated that the evidence was insuffi-  
cient to justify a conviction.  
His lordship therefore made the usual order.

## THE “SELKIRK” SCANDAL.

George McGrady, late member of the crew of  
the *Selkirk*, was charged with committing an  
unnecessary offence, on board the British ship  
*Selkirk*, on the high seas, on the 13th of February  
and several other dates. Mr. J. Leach, Acting  
Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. A. B.  
Johnson (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted, and Mr.  
E. Robinson watched the case on behalf of Capt.  
Crawe, late master of the *Selkirk*. Prisoner, who  
pleaded “not guilty,” was undefended.

The following jurors were sworn:—Messrs. J.  
P. Madar, S. L. Darby, R. T. Wright, C. H.  
Thompson, A. Smith, F. H. A. Fooker, and E.  
Debnabes.  
Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C., in opening the case,  
stated that the jury had an unpleasant duty to  
perform. The prisoner was charged on an indict-  
ment of six different counts with committing an  
unnecessary offence on the complainant, F. Cross,  
on the high seas on board the British ship  
*Selkirk*. The first offence was committed when  
the ship was a fortnight out from New York, and  
the other offences at subsequent dates.

The evidence of Frederick Cross (the com-  
plainant) which is too disgusting to be referred to  
in a public journal, was then 1-4, also that of  
Peter Parker, Green and Flynn, late members of  
the *Selkirk's* crew, Captain Crowe and Edison  
Crowe, his mate, also gave evidence.  
For the defence two seamen named Needham  
and Blanch were examined, subsequent to which  
the jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty  
on three counts—of committing an indecent  
assault upon the boy F. Cross and twice com-  
mitting an unnecessary offence.

His lordship passed sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour in respect to each  
of the three counts upon which the prisoner was  
convicted, the terms to run concurrently.  
This brought to a close the July Session.

## THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The Kennedy-town branch of the Alice  
Memorial Hospital was closed on Saturday.  
Patients, Chinese in number, being removed to  
the plague branch of the Government Civil  
Hospital, where they are doing well. The  
Alice Hospital, in Aberdeen Street, which was  
closed when the plague depôt was opened, will  
not be re-opened until Dr. Burton, the Superin-  
tendent, returns from Japan.

The latest official returns are as follow:—  
From noon on the 21st inst. until noon yester-  
day:—

	New Deaths	Disch.	Rem. under
Hospital ship <i>Hygieia</i> .....	0	0	10
Kennedy-town.....	0	1	4
Slaughter House.....	0	1	3
Private houses.....	0	0	0
Total.....	0	2	6

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to  
July 21st, noon, 2,393; grand total, 2,395.

From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—

	New Deaths	Disch.	Rem. under
Hospital ship <i>Hygieia</i> .....	0	0	10
Kennedy-town.....	0	0	3
Slaughter House.....	2	3	7
Private houses.....	0	2	0
Total.....	2	5	20

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to  
July 21st, noon, 2,395; grand total, 2,400.

From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung  
Wah branch, new cases, 1; deaths since, 1;  
sent to Canton in junk, 1; total remaining  
under treatment, 41.

THE FOLLOWING are the returns of admissions,  
deaths, etc., at the Lai-chi-kok pest-house for the  
twenty-four hours ending 5.30 o'clock on Saturday  
last:—Admissions, 9; deaths, 1; dis-  
charged, 5; remaining under treatment, 5



sufficient to impress one with the view that affairs in this country are in an extremely delicate position. Even those with whom I conversed on shore—and they were of diverse nationalities and with differing interests—expressed, more or less guardedly, their belief that war between China and Japan was inevitable if the Japanese maintain their present attitude, which so far as I have seen is one of surpassing boldness. The Japanese literally dominate Seoul and the country between it and this port. The capital, according to all accounts, is under their control, and Chemulpo, with its stagnant business, and Japanese sentries posted at the corners and along the thoroughfares, resembles a possession which has fallen into their hands without the striking of a blow.

But I am anticipating the incidents of my journey. Thanks to the exceeding kindness of Captain Imphy, who afforded me a passage on the U.S.S. *Monacacy*, I have been able to reach this port with a celerity which would have been impossible in the present disorganised state of shipping. Nothing could be more pleasant than the welcome he extended to me, and a more enjoyable trip in every way could not be imagined. It is true that our progress during the last two days was considerably hampered by fog, so that the vessel was not able to give the very creditable account of herself which she promised to do, but she behaved, nevertheless, in the very best sea-going manner, and showed that, despite her long spell of river duty, in an emergency like the present she is a valuable adjunct to any fleet. The trip was notable for one incident: Mr. Centerwall, who had been engaged as pilot to take her out of the Shanghai river, was unable to find his schooner at the appointed rendezvous, and at last, when all means to attract her failed, he had to be brought on to Chemulpo.

When this port was reached we found the following men-of-war at the anchorage:—The *Archer*, *Island*, *Itis*, *Korika*, one Japanese, and two Chinese. Within the last few days there had been an *enjoyable* incident, including the *Baltimore*, which had gone to Nagsasaki, presumably for stores, and one Japanese vessel which was cruising about outside. Upon landing a person could not but be struck by the appearance of the place. Chinese were very few, the majority of them having left, Korean coolies had ceased work; in the Japanese settlement—and even at the trading jitty—Japanese sentries were posted fairly thickly, whilst nearly all the houses had been turned into miniature barracks. From what I can glean, the Japanese have adopted a high-handed policy, which is alienating whatever sympathy they might expect from independent people. They began last month by proceeding to erect some stables on a piece of land claimed to be within the General Foreign Settlement. A remonstrance was at once addressed to the Japanese Consul, suggesting that his nationals might have neglected this site for another one which had been bought from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Taking advantage of the Japanese offer, the Consul replied that such was the case and the offensive stables, destined for cavalry, were removed. The next attempt was to post a battery of guns and prepare a powder magazine, upon the hill side, close to foreign-owned property and in the foreign settlement. This, of course, could not be allowed. A vigorous protest was addressed to the Japanese Ministers at Seoul, and ultimately the obnoxious military were withdrawn. Seizing the extraordinary way in which the three Settlements of Chemulpo overlap—General Foreign, Japanese, and Chinese—it was felt that if the Japanese continued their policy, and hostilities were provoked, the position of the two other Settlements would be extremely uncomfortable, and Chinese bombardments might not be excused if in aiming at their foes they hit non-combatants. Accordingly the following resolution was drawn up by the Municipal Council:—"The Council deprecates the stationing upon ground common to the settlements comprised in the port area of Chemulpo, or in their vicinity, of more armed men than may from time to time be absolutely necessary to maintain order, believing that the presence of any large number of troops in the near neighbourhood is in a high degree prejudicial to the position and prosperity of the General Foreign Settlement, and a very possible source of danger to the lives and property of the residents." What effect this remonstrance may have it is impossible to say, but it has not prevented the Japanese from completing a telegraph line of their own which passes through the other settlements without so much as a "by your leave," and extends to the capital. I have seen this line, and though I cannot profess an intimate knowledge with matters telegraphical, I should say it is of a very rough and ready order. The wire at present is supported only on bamboo poles, and it is believed that very soon it will have more substantial poles, with proper insulators. Its course follows the Seoul road, and for a great part of the way it runs side by side with the Chinese line. Speaking of telegraphs, reminds me that the new line from Seoul to Fusan is reported to be progressing.

## TROOPS.

The soldiers in this port are encamped in the Japanese cemetery, and from the amount of sickness which is prevailing this is an ominous sign. Attempts are being made to suppress the truth, but the newly made graves, with the fluttering streamers over them, show that death is busy amongst the raw levies.

To illustrate the thoroughness with which Japan has entered into the present dispute, I may mention that no fewer than sixty Japanese newspaper correspondents are attached to the present force. They landed here the other day, and made a show which would have put Archibald Forbes or a similar official to shame. All wore knickerbockers and belts full of revolvers, and field glasses slung across attractive coats completed the outfit.

KOREA SAYS SHE IS INDEPENDENT.

Diplomatically as well as in a military sense Seoul has been busy. At this port there is a Japanese paper published called the *Chosen Shimpo*, and to it I am indebted for some interesting information. Formerly it appeared once a week, but in these exciting times that is found insufficient, and it now appears twice a week. There is little doubt, too, that with the change, it has become a semi-official organ. The number that lies before me is dated the 6th of July, but it has an amusing apology to its "Dear readers," because an accident to the machinery has prevented it appearing before the 8th. On the 24th of last month, it says, and it is a good authority in this case, the Japanese Minister at Seoul wrote to the Korean Government enquiring whether Korea considered herself independent or not, and requesting an answer the following day. This was left to be an extremely awkward question, and in the dilemma the Korean Government applied to Li Hung-chang. He, it seems, replied that Korea might say she was independent, with mental reservations which she need not state. On the 30th, the Korean Government informed the

Japanese Minister that Korea was independent. This, however, did not satisfy the Minister. He wanted more and came forward with the following reforms, which he demanded should be carried out:—

- 1.—Reform in the central and provincial administrations, and the employment of men of ability.
- 2.—Development of the natural resources of the country.
- 3.—Reform in legal procedure, and the administration of Justice.
- 4.—Formation of an army.
- 5.—Education of the masses.

A date for the acceptance or rejection of this programme was given, but in the meantime the Korean Government has come forward and appointed a former Prime Minister named Kim Hong-chil to carry out this scheme, giving him the high sounding title of "Minister of State with the general direction of Foreign Affairs." Whether this will stave off the pertinacious Japanese Minister remains to be seen, but probably he will be equal to the occasion and come forward with some fresh ultimatum.

## WHAT IS CHINA DOING?

Meanwhile what is China doing? She has some troops about twenty miles to the south of this, and if they should meet the Japanese soldiers nothing can prevent a bloody conflict. Of a bold and well defined policy it is difficult to find any signs. Armies of wonderful dimensions are said to be pouring in from the north, but there is no evidence to support these assertions, and even if the men should reach Seoul they would find the Japanese in a wonderfully consolidated position. Some attempt to explain China's attitude by saying that she will not fight until the cool weather. What can she gain by waiting? If she is depending on diplomacy, it must be vigorous, and if she means to fight, her action must be still more decided to meet the Japanese on anything like equal terms. Every day they are consolidating their position, to dislodge them from which will be no easy task.

The air is thick with rumours, some of the most preposterous character. What is here above written, may be taken as reliable, and as the result of a good deal of winnowing. Everyone is uneasy, and the general feeling is one of distrust. No more Japanese steamers, so I hear—at least from these parts—will ply between Chefoo, Tientsin or Newchwang, and shipping generally is much out of gear, even the small Japanese boats to Seoul having been taken over for use by the Japanese Government. All sorts and conditions of Japanese and Korean officials are flocking back. The Korean Minister Resident at Tokyo returned only the other day; a Secretary of the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg has also come back and his visit is noted by the native press, whilst Lieut. Fukushima, the much belauded long-distance rider, passed through here the other day for active services.

I start on Seoul to-morrow.—N. C. Daily News.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE HANYANG ARSENAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HANKOW, July 13th.

Yesterday morning at daybreak, the Viceroy's fine new arsenal with all its valuable and beautiful machinery—by Ludw. Loewe & Co., Berlin, currently reported to have cost a million taels—was destroyed by fire. The building in question forms part of the Hanyang Iron-works, and is a handsome two-story block, about three hundred feet square, solidly and elegantly built of red brick. The walls are of great thickness, floors of concrete, the roof, covered with tiles, and its contents were entirely unharmed, one would have said soon expected the melting furnaces to get burned up as that particular building. It was finished only a short time ago; the plant had just been moved into it and placed in position, and the few finishing touches of paint were being given when the fire took place. It broke out in the roof, which was called with wood, placed close under the iron, and newly painted. The flames, fanned by a strong east wind, spread with great rapidity. They ran along the wooden ceiling as if it had been tinder, and soon caught the cross-beams and posts for carrying the driving gear. In about an hour these gave way; the roof fell in, and all that was combustible in the building consumed. It is impossible to state the amount of damage done. The walls, of course, still stand, and to this line, and though I cannot profess an intimate knowledge with matters telegraphical, I should say it is of a very rough and ready order. The wire at present is supported only on bamboo poles, and it is believed that very soon it will have more substantial poles, with proper insulators. Its course follows the Seoul road, and for a great part of the way it runs side by side with the Chinese line. Speaking of telegraphs, reminds me that the new line from Seoul to Fusan is reported to be progressing.

Just at present the troops in Chemulpo are not very numerous but some more are expected immediately, the policy being to move inland the troops from Chemulpo, the newcomers taking their places. Their behaviour at present is exemplary. At first a desire to interfere with foreigners was noticed, but that has now disappeared. Those I have seen seem to be very young—mere boys, some of them—but their officers are said to include some of the best Japan can supply.

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## NINGPO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

17th July.

There is not much to disturb the general tranquillity of our port, for visitors are few; perhaps some friends from Shanghai on their way to or from Pootoo may stop ashore leaving some items of news which do not come through the medium of the newspapers. The tension of feeling as to Japan and the Chinese has relaxed. From experience it is "wise" of the Japanese, there is a hope that the mediation of the Powers will be accepted, and the trial of superiority on the field be postponed to a distant day.

So long as strife is confined to "cold," the people retain their equanimity. Even trouble in their midst are borne with singular resignation.

and indifference. Just twelve months ago we had the beginning of an epidemic of small-pox, which made havoc of the unvaccinated. More than a thousand "miles" were laid inside of our city walls after the twelfth month, the time when the city scavenger goes his rounds removing unburied bodies to the bills. These must have lain their time until the scavenger came on his usual tour of collecting. There is another scavenger corps ever vigilant and ubiquitous, the China dog, unfed and uncared for. Within three months there was carnage, and not a body remained in evidence of the plague which had passed through the city. Pieces of thin board and fragments of matting were scattered everywhere.

Sanitary regulations in the Settlement are enforced by the energetic Major and his co-workers for the general good. If we are to credit the findings of sanitary science what may we not expect in the City?—N. C. Daily News.

## TIENSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENSIN, July 13th.

China is not prepared for war; her ordnance departments, arsenals and camps are full—on paper, but what would a close examination of the real state of affairs show? Has all the money granted for arms and munitions of war been used for this purpose, and has all the ammunition distributed to the various camps been used for training or stored up for eventual needs? The Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen point the official reports respecting ordnance and say "everything is plentiful." They speak of the despatched attitude by saying that she will not fight until the cool weather. What can she gain by waiting? If she is depending on diplomacy, it must be vigorous, and if she means to fight, her action must be still more decided to meet the Japanese on anything like equal terms. Every day they are consolidating their position, to dislodge them from which will be no easy task.

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I start on Seoul to-morrow.—N. C. Daily News.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

22nd July, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

Station	Bar.	Therm.	Wind	Weather	Max.
Wanchow	29.8	75	SE	0	81
Nagasaki	29.8	75	SE	0	81
Shanghai	29.8	91	SE	0	81
Foochow	29.8	91	SE	0	81
Amoy	29.8	89	SE	0	81
Swatow	29.7	89	SE	0	81
Canton	29.7	86	SE	0	81
Hankow	29.7	89	SE	0	81
Yokohama	29.7	89	SE	0	81
Keelung	29.7	89	SE	0	81
Swatow	29.7	81	SE	0	81
Shanghai	29.7	84	SE	0	81
Foochow	29.7	84	SE	0	81
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Hankow	29.7	84	SE	0	81
Yokohama	29.7	84	SE	0	81
Keelung	29.7	84	SE	0	81
Swatow	29.7	84	SE	0	81
Shanghai	29.7	84	SE	0	81
Foochow	29.7	84	SE	0	81
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Hankow	29.7	84	SE	0	81
Yokohama	29.7	84	SE	0	81
Keelung	29.7	84	SE	0	81
Sw					



## The Share Market.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

**BANKS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—99 per cent.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00  
 up, up—\$24. sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'  
 shares, nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—  
 nominal.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—  
 Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

**CHINESE LOANS.**  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent.  
 premium.

**MARINE INSURANCES.**  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per  
 share, sellers.  
 China Marine Insurance Company—\$63 per  
 share, buyers.  
 North China Insurance—£16 1/2 per share,  
 buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$137 per  
 share, buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.  
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—£15 1/2  
 per share.  
 The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$15 1/2 per share,  
 sales and buyers.

**FIRE INSURANCES.**  
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$177 1/2 per  
 share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share,  
 sellers.  
 The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$20 per  
 share, sales and buyers.

**SHIPPING.**  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—  
 \$26 per share, buyers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65,  
 buyers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—  
 \$14, sales and buyers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$48, sales and  
 buyers.  
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—  
 \$6 per share, nominal.  
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—  
 \$1 per share, nominal.

**REFINERIES.**  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160  
 per share.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48,  
 buyers.

**MINING.**  
 Punjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$62 per share,  
 sales and sellers.  
 Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.70 per  
 share, buyers.  
 The Kowloon Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5  
 per share, sales and sellers.  
 The New Bismarck Gold Mining Co., Limited—  
 \$1.00 per share, sellers.  
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin  
 —\$80 per share, sellers.  
 The Kowloon and Trading Co., Limited—  
 \$6, buyers.

**DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.**  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$5  
 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$20 per share,  
 sellers.

**HOTELS.**  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share,  
 sellers.  
 The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

**LANDS AND BUILDING.**  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—  
 \$10 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—  
 \$24, buyers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$24  
 per share, sellers.  
 Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14  
 per share, sellers.

**DISPENSARIES.**  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sales and  
 sellers.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per  
 share, sellers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share,  
 buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company.  
 Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share,  
 buyers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited  
 —\$40 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—  
 \$3.75 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$3, sales and  
 buyers.

**EXCHANGE.**  
 On London—Bank, T. T. .... 2/1  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/1 1/2  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1 1/2  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1 1/2  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months'  
 sight ..... 2/2 1/2  
 On Paris—  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2.64  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2.69  
 On India—  
 T. T. .... 195  
 On Demand ..... 195 1/2  
 On Shanghai—  
 Bank, T. T. .... 73 1/2  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 74 1/2  
 Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ..... 90.35  
 Silver (per oz.) ..... 28 1/2

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Anderson. Mr. E. Marx.  
 Rev. S. A. Bayle. Mrs. E. Marx.  
 Mr. P. C. Blythe. Miss E. Marx.  
 Mr. Graham Campbell. Mr. John Gray.  
 Miss R. Clifton. Mr. J. Kinghorn.  
 Mr. T. W. Cunningham. Mr. R. Lyall.  
 Dr. V. Danenberg. Mr. C. E. Mehta.  
 Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. T. Mitchell.  
 Mrs. W. E. S. Fales. Mr. O. Wood.  
 Mrs. W. E. S. Fales. Captain E. Peck.  
 Baron Ladarie. Mr. F. E. Shaw.  
 European Ladarie. Mr. W. Whalley.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Dr. Bearblock. Mr. Maclean.  
 Miss Coe. Mr. Medhurst.  
 Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mr. Debanco.  
 Mr. Dineley. Mr. H. Nicolle.  
 Mr. J. Dowling. Mr. W. Parfitt.  
 Mr. Farquharson. Mrs. Perkins.  
 Mr. Geo. Fenwick. Mrs. Robison and  
 children.  
 Mr. Fullerton. Mr. F. H. Slagbeek.  
 Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.  
 Mr. W. S. Harrison. Smith and family.  
 Mr. Geo. Holmes. Mr. Stokes.  
 Mr. Jones. Capt. & Mrs. Welman.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE FRENCH MAIL.**  
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer  
*Salade*, with the outward French mail, left  
 Singapore on the 18th instant at 4 a.m., and may  
 be expected here on the 25th.

**THE AMERICAN MAIL.**  
 The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgia*, with  
 mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 26th  
 instant, via Honolulu, left Yokohama on the 19th  
 instant at daylight, and may be expected here  
 to-morrow.

The M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with  
 mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via  
 Yokohama, on the 7th instant.  
 The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with  
 mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via  
 Yokohama, on the 17th instant.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.**  
 The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer  
*Sitha* left Tacoma and Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd  
 instant for Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong.

**THE CANADIAN MAIL.**  
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer  
*Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 17th  
 instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shang-  
 hai, and Hongkong.

**THE INDIAN MAIL.**  
 The steamer *Chelodya*, from Calcutta, left  
 Singapore on the 21st instant at 5 p.m., and may  
 be expected here on the 27th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tenzer*  
 left Singapore on the 19th instant, and may  
 be expected here on the 25th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Daphne*, from Ham-  
 burg, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and may  
 be expected here on the 26th.

The N. G. I. steamer *Brigade* left Bombay  
 on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on  
 the 26th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yava* left  
 Bombay on the 14th instant, and may be  
 expected here on the 1st proximo.

The China Mutual steamer *Oanfa*, from  
 Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the  
 11th instant, and may be considered due at Singa-  
 pore on or about the 20th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yapan* left  
 London for this port on the 13th instant.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

ARRATON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J.  
 E. Hansen, 22nd July, Calcutta 4th July,  
 Penang 11th, and Singapore 16th, Oplum  
 and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
 CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, T. H. Sellers,  
 22nd July, Shanghai 18th July, and  
 Swatow 21st, General.—Jardine, Matheson  
 & Co.  
 ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. W. Storm, 20th  
 July, Pakhoi 19th July, and Hoihow 21st,  
 General.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
 DORIS, German steamer, 771, J. Bandtzen 22nd  
 July, Salgon 17th July, Rice and Cotton.—  
 Weller & Co.  
 MATHILDE, German steamer, 600, P. Moos,  
 22nd July, Quinhon 14th July, and Tournon  
 19th, General.—Siemssen & Co.  
 FOKKEN, British steamer, 359, J. W. Davis, 22nd  
 July, Tamsui 19th July, Amoy 20th, and  
 Swatow 21st, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
 SIAM, British steamer, 992, J. F. Messer, 22nd  
 July, Salgon 18th July, Rice.—Bradley  
 & Co.  
 SHANOHAI, British steamer, 2,044, L. H.  
 Crawford, 23rd July, Shanghai 19th July,  
 General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
 LYDERHORN, Norwegian steamer, 2,014, B. Ham-  
 mer, 23rd July, Kutchin 17th July,  
 Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.  
 HAIPHONG, French steamer, 872, H. Galletty,  
 23rd July, Haiphong 20th July, General.—  
 Messageries Maritimes.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Actio*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow, &c.  
*Ningbo*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Ghausa*, British steamer, for Foochow.  
*Fokken*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

## DEPARTURES.

July 22, *Benlomon*, British steamer, for Kobe  
 and Yokohama.  
 July 22, *Jacob Diederichsen*, German steamer,  
 for Chefoo.  
 July 22, *Halloong*, British steamer, for Swatow,  
 Amoy, and Tamsui.  
 July 23, *Chassa*, British steamer, for Foochow.  
 July 23, *Bulimouth*, British str., for Singapore  
 and London.  
 July 23, *Ningbo*, German str., for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Araratton* APCAR, from Calcutta, &c.—  
 Miss Claxton, and 480 Chinese.  
 Per *Canton*, from Shanghai, &c.—Messrs.  
 Wadman, Dunabarger, and 35 Chinese.  
 Per *Mathilde*, from Quinhon, &c.—Mr. C. T.  
 Choy, 1 European and 20 Chinese (deck).  
 Per *Siam*, from Salgon.—68 Chinese.  
 Per *Haiphong*, from Haiphong.—6 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship *Shanghai* reports that  
 she left Shanghai on the 19th instant, and had  
 fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Siam* reports that she  
 left Saigon on the 18th instant. From Cape  
 Padaran had strong south-west monsoon with  
 very high sea to the parcels; hence to port had  
 light variable winds and fine weather throughout.  
 The British steamship *Araratton* APCAR  
 reports that she left Calcutta on the 4th instant,  
 and experienced strong monsoon with heavy seas  
 and equally weather in the Bay of Bengal. Left  
 Penang on the 11th, and Singapore on the 16th,  
 and had light variable winds to lat. 6 deg. north,  
 and moderate to strong monsoon to lat. 19 deg.  
 north; thence to port had light south-east  
 winds with late weather.

The British steamship *Fokken* reports that  
 she left Tamsui on the 19th instant, Amoy on  
 the 20th, and Swatow on the 21st. From  
 Tamsui to Amoy had light variable winds and  
 fine clear weather. From Amoy to Swatow had  
 light variable winds and fine weather to mid-  
 night, thence had cloudy weather with light  
 south-east winds and moderate swell. From  
 Swatow to port had moderate swell and cloudy  
 weather with occasional light showers of rain.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Bangkok.—Per *Dravangse* to-morrow,  
 the 24th instant, at 9.30 a.m.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per  
*Fokken* to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 11.30 a.m.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and San  
 Francisco.—Per *China* to-morrow, the 24th  
 instant, at 12.30 p.m.  
 For Straits and London.—Per *Shanghai* to-  
 morrow, the 24th instant, at 4.30 p.m.  
 For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwan.—Per  
*Thais* on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 10.30  
 a.m.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India via Madras.  
 Per *Sydney* on Wednesday, the 25th instant,  
 at 11 a.m.  
 For Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,  
 Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress*  
*of Japan* on Wednesday, the 25th instant,  
 at 11.30 a.m.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Karlruhe* on  
 Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 4.30 p.m.  
 For Singapore and New York.—Per *Bismarck*  
 on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 3.30 p.m.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Araratton*  
*APCAR* on Friday, the 27th instant, at 2.30 p.m.  
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Townsville,  
 Cooktown, Brisbane, Sydney, and Mel-  
 bourne.—Per *Taiwan* on Monday, the 30th  
 instant, at 3.30 p.m.

For Sandakan and Kudat.—Per *Memon* on  
 Monday, the 30th instant, at 5 p.m.  
 For Europe, India, &c., via Bombay.—Per  
*Clyde* on Thursday, the 2nd August, at 11 a.m.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per  
*Ancon* on Friday, the 3rd August, at 11.30 a.m.

For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria,  
 and Tacoma.—Per *Sitha* on Tuesday, the 7th  
 August, at 11.30 a.m.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

AONES, French steamer, 200, Geo. R. Stevens,  
 Ask, Danish steamer, 682, N. C. Revsbeck,  
 20th July, Haiphong 17th July, and Hoihow  
 19th, General.—A. R. Marty & Co.

CHINA, American steamer, Wm. Ward, 10th  
 July, San Francisco 19th June, and Yokohama  
 31st July, Mails and General.—P. M.  
 S. S. Co.

DEVANAGIRI, British str., 1,057, R. Unsworth,  
 18th July, Bangkok 7th July, and Koh-  
 al-chang 12th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 3,003, Geo.  
 A. Lee, 17th July, Vancouver, and Shang-  
 hai 14th July, General.—C. P. Railway Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopani,  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.  
 GLUCKSBURG, German steamer, 926, P. Thom-  
 sen, 21st July, Salgon 16th July, General.  
 —Wo Kee & Co.

HIROSHIMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,038,  
 Andersen, 20th July, Bombay 30th June,  
 and Singapore 14th July, General.—Nippon  
 Yusen Kaisha.

HONGAY, British steamer, 1,563, James Young,  
 21st July, Samarang 19th July, Sugar,  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ISER, British steamer, 1,415, Burgoyne, 5th  
 July, Samarang 27th June, Sugar,  
 and Chinese.

LOKSAND, British steamer, 978, N. Moncur, 20th  
 July, Moll 15th July, Coal.—Jardine,  
 Matheson & Co.

MEMNON, British steamer, 926, Branch, 21st  
 July, Sandakan, B.N.B., 15th July, Timber.  
 —Butterfield & Swire.

MONKUT, British steamer, 859, N. Chichester,  
 20th July, Bangkok 7th July, and Koh-  
 al-chang 12th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat  
 Hong.

NORMANHURST, British steam-launch, 55,  
 Fane, 1st June, Sandakan 20th May.  
 PRAYA, 130, Captain MacIsaac.—Hongkong  
 Government Tender.

PROTON, German steamer, 1,150, H. Johannsen,  
 16th July, Sourabaya 4th July, Sugar,  
 and Coal.—Weller & Co.

RIVERDALE, British steamer, 1,311, Ed. Peck,  
 12th June, Hongay 10th June, Coal.—  
 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

THALIS, British steamer, 820, H. Barbuhr, 21st  
 July, Taiwan 18th July, Amoy 19th,  
 and Swatow 20th, General.—D. Laprak  
 & Co.

ZATRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban,  
 16th July, Manila 12th July, and Amoy  
 15th, General.—Shewan & Co.

## MAILING VESSELS.

CALES CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake,  
 5th June, Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th  
 May, General.—Order.

COMET, Nicaraguan barque, 600, J. Kirk, 20th  
 June, Manila 15th June, Sugar.—Shewan  
 & Co.

FOOHONG SUEV, Hawaiian bark, 898, D. Mahony,  
 18th June, New York 13th March, Kerosene  
 Oil.—Shewan & Co.

HERBY, British ship, 1,397, John Rowe, 25th  
 June, New York 19th July, Kerosene Oil.  
 —Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HIDDEKEL, British four-masted ship, 2,500,  
 Woudney, 25th June, New York 28th Feb.,  
 Kerosene Oil.—E. D. Sassoon & Co.

JAPAM, Italian bark, 396, Bartolomeo Guar-  
 vido, 22nd June, Calao and April, Ballast.  
 —Order.

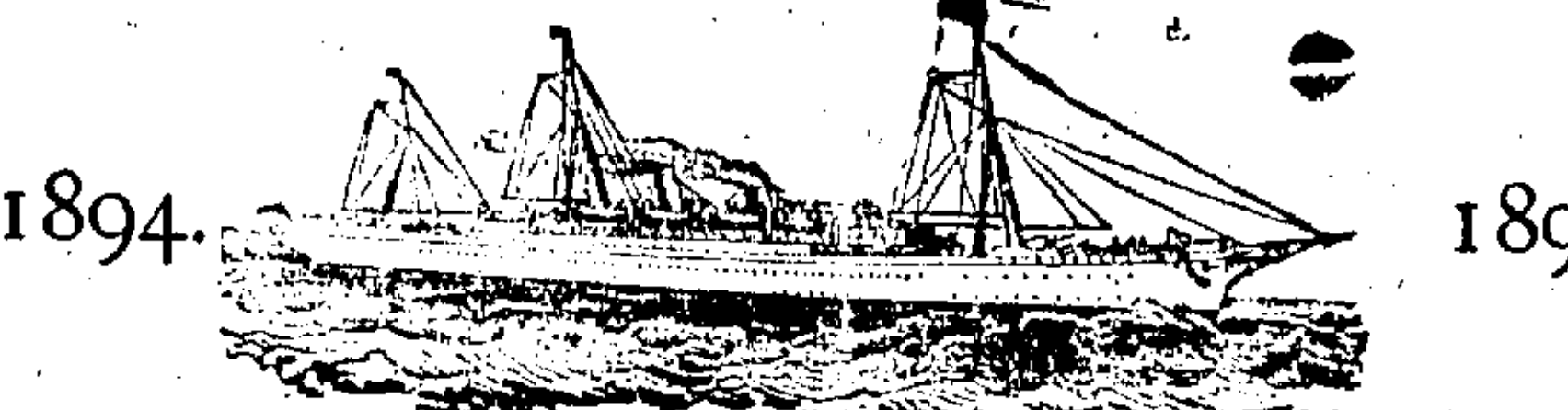
KITTY, British bark, 916, Wilson, 14th July,  
 Kelaga 28th June, Timber.—Gibb, Living-  
 ston & Co.

LE SCHIFF, American ship, 1,776, Chas. S.  
 Kendall, 17th May, New York 1st January,  
 Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

SUSQUEHANNA, American ship, 3,668, Sewall,  
 19th July, New York 28th March, Kerosene  
 Oil.—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.

**RIVER STEAMERS.**  
 Fatshan, British steamer, 2,260, J. Blight,  
 H. C. & M. S. Co.  
 Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, J. Dick,  
 Butterfield & Swire.  
 Heungshan, British steamer, 1,055, W. E.  
 Clark, H. C. & M. S. Co.  
 Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lafavour,  
 Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Kiang-tung, Chinese steamer, 189, Holmes,  
 Canton & Macao.—C. M. & B. Co.  
 Kiang-chow, Chinese steamer, 228, H. C. & M.  
 S. Co.—(Laid up).  
 Kwong-mo, British steamer, 400, laid up.—  
 Malcampo & Co.  
 Pany, Chinese steamer, 244, J. W. Stavers,  
 Tak Koo.  
 Pawan, British steamer, 1,490, A. W. Goggin,  
 Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.  
 Tsalan, British steamer, 758, Goldsmith,  
 Chinese.  
 White Cloud, British steamer, 755, Goldsmith,  
 H. C. & M. S. Co.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



**SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.**  
 THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
 AND THE UNITED STATES.  
 (CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)  
 Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
*EMPRESS OF JAPAN*—Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 25th July.  
*EMPRESS OF CHINA*—Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 15th August.  
*EMPRESS OF INDIA*—Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 5th September.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF  
 JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12  
 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL  
 TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent  
 FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is  
 made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which  
 passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD. Return  
 tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.  
 SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,  
 Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan  
 Governments.

**EXCURSION TICKETS** to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC  
 TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney  
 to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,  
 (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS  
 (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)  
 and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the  
 Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by  
 the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.  
 For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 4th July, 1894.  
 D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
 Pedder's Street.

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

## THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

## VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

*Belgia* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 P.M.  
*Oceanic* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 P.M.  
*Goa* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 11th Sept., at 1 P.M.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*Belgia* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.  
*Oceanic* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 P.M.  
*Goa* (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 11th Sept., at 1 P.M.

## THE U.S. Mail Steamship.

"CHINA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA ON TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo despatched to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's